

State Library

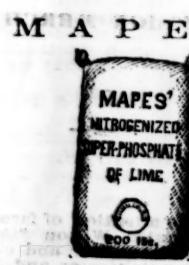
THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
IN THE NEWS BUILDING,
On Martin Street, near Fayetteville St.,
OPPOSITE CITIZENS' BANK.
CASH-UNIVERSITY IN ADVANCE.

The DAILY NEWS will be delivered to
subscribers at \$1 per month, payable to
the Carrier weekly. Mailed at
7¢ per issue; \$3.50 for six months; \$2 for
three months. The WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

GUANO.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS OF

PRACTICAL SUCCESS!



Nitrogenated Super Phosphate,
COMPOSED OF ANIMAL MATTER.

For quick and steady action and per-
manent improvement of the soil it has
no equal.

PRICES.

Cash \$2.50, November 1st, \$7.50 per ton.

M A P E S ' ACID PHOSPHATE

for composting with cotton seed only

A. G. SANDERS & CO.

F H E S T A R



PHOSPHATE

by far the most popular Fertilizer ever
used in the state, and is said to be the
most successful farmers,

PRICES:

\$50.00 Cash, \$50 to \$75.00 November 1st,
400 pounds cotton.

We give below a few of the many testi-
monials received by our planters, who
use it and it does two years.

FO. rate it.

A. C. SANDERS & CO.

Wake County, N. C., Dec. 31, 1874.

Gents: Having used the Star Phosphate

two years, I am convinced that it is equal
to a Fertilizer, and it costs less
money; consequently I think it is
the cheapest.

R. J. IVY.

Johnston County, Dec. 30, 1874.

Gents: After trying five different
kinds of Fertilizers I used the Star Phos-
phate, and sincerely say I think it equal
to, if not better than any I ever used. I
will use it again.

N. L. BARNES.

Johnston County, Dec. 30, 1874.

Gents: I have used the Star Phosphate
in equal quantities with other brands of
soil improver, and can sincerely recom-
mend the Star as equal to any; and I prefer it
to the Navassa.

E. STEWART.

L I Q U O R S .

We are receiving to day, one car load of
VIRGINIA WHISKIES, and have
YESTERDAY received 100 cases of
WHISKIES ever offered in this mar-

ket.

1625 ff R. F. JONES & CO.

GILL'S LIQUOR STORE AND
SAMPLE ROOMS.

No. 3 Exchange Place, North Side.

The Best Stock of liquors in the State.

Thankful to the public for the very lib-
eral patronage he extends to me, I
desire to let my friends and
those who have been bettered than ever be-
ware to supply the trade with

Pure and Unadulterated Liquors.

My stock of Whiskies embrace in part

the following well known brands:

1. Bingham's Old Rye.

Fountain Run (of Monroe Co., Ky.)

Georgia Club, Maryland Club,

Imperial Cabinet, Harry Bassett,

Yacht Club.

All of which took the first premium and

diplomas at various fairs.

CORN WHISKIES.

Pure North Carolina Apple Brandies,

imported and Native Wines, Gin, Rum,

etc. To secure first-class goods for your
table call on us.

Jan 24-ff No. 3 Exchange Place.

MANUFACTURERS.

E N C O U R A G E

HOME INDUSTRY.

We beg leave to call the attention of

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS

to our stock of Cotton Yarns, Sheetings,

Dulls, Ticks, Cottonades, Plaids,

Checks, &c.

manufactured by us of the very best Con-

tent.

We have had long experience in the

manufacture of the above goods, and our

machinery being all new and of the most

improved kind we assure ourselves that

we can compete in quality with any

other manufacturer.

QUALITY AND PRICE

With any establishment North or South.

Our prices are low and completely deliv-

ered at this place without additional

charge. Address H. M. & MOORE, Propri-

etary Granite Factory,

Haw River P. O., N. C.

T. M. HOPE, mar 6-3m

A. G. MOORE

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES,

BOARDING HOUSES, STORES, ETC.

EDWARD TO ALL WHO ARE CON-

ERNED.

I take pleasure in announcing to my

friends and the public generally, that after

many difficulties and disappointments, I

have at last completed my new oven and

grill, fresh every day, such as BREAD,

ROLLS, PIES, and all kinds of PLAIN and

SPICED BREADS, and all kinds of CANDY

and CANDY MANUFACTORY.

Our friend Robert Bradley is having

a room added to the rear of his store

for the purpose of establishing a

candy manufactory. He has just en-

gaged the services of a number

of candy makers, and will soon be

at work.

The News Job Office is the largest,

cheapest and best in Raleigh.

Eye Bread fresh every day.

THE DAILY NEWS.

VOL. VII NO. 18.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1875

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor.

The subscription list of the DAILY NEWS is larger than that of any other Daily in the State, and is double that of any other Daily in Raleigh. Advertisers should make a note of this.

Post-Office Directory.

For the benefit of the members of the Legislature, we publish the following Directory of the Post-office of this city:

Western Mail is delivered at 5 P. M.
Eastern " " delivered at 9 A. M.
" " " " delivered at 10 A. M.
Northern " " delivered at 11 A. M.
Office hours for delivering of mails from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Money orders are issued and paid from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Letters can be registered from 9:15 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.

No mails sent or received on Sunday.

W. W. HOLMES, Postmaster.

For composting with cotton seed only

A. G. SANDERS & CO.

F H E S T A R

AMMONIATED

SPECIAL CITY ITEMS.

FOR SALE—I new Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, never been used, and just received from the manufacturer. Price \$10.00.

Read THIS—I will give any one an opportunity to make from \$2 to \$5 per day to work for me. Work easy, pleasant and honorable. Boys 12 years old can fill the bill.

Send 3 cent stamp for particulars.

B. I. POWELL,
Warrenton, N. C.

LOCAL BRIEFS—

The churches of the city were well attended on Sunday.

Johnston Court is in session this week, and "Our Woodson" is in attendance.

The DAILY NEWS is the cheapest paper in Raleigh—only \$7 per annum postage paid.

Sales of corn in the Newbern market Saturday at 76 cents, so says our correspondent.

City subscribers who fail to receive their papers regularly will please report the fact promptly at this office.

Send your job printing to the NEWS office—the largest and most complete job establishment in the city.

Our vicinity Sunday night was visited by a snow storm, the tops of the houses being covered yesterday morning to the depth of an inch.

Mrs. J. R. Oline, practical distiller, Catawba, N. C., has promptly sold and Rye Whiskies. See advertisement.

We announce again that marriage and obituary notices are charged at half price, and that those received by mail will not be inserted unless accompanied with a responsible name.

At Forestville, shop of laundry... and blacksmith, and on either side of the road, houses were blown down. In the foundry a stationary engine was badly damaged.

At Wake Forest the roof of the house was blown off. The railroad bridge across Cedar Creek, three miles from Franklin, had its top bar bent; but the meat scattered over the ground.

His forest was literally blown down.

One of his children, some 8 years of age, was seriously shocked, being senseless for awhile. His dwelling was badly damaged. Throughout the whole section much damage was done.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 22, 1875.

JOHN W. DUNHAM, Editors.

JORDAN STONE, Manager.

THE DAILY NEWS is the Only Paper in the City of Raleigh That Takes the Telegraphic Reports.

JOB PRINTING.

The News Job Department has been thoroughly supplied with every needed want and with the latest styles of types, and every manner of Job Work can now be done with neatness, dispatch and cheapness. We can furnish at short notice

BLANKS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c.

We publish the communication from Col. William Johnston on the subject of the Usury laws. Disagreeing with us in point of principle, we yet know that the views of Col. Johnston are more acceptable to many of our readers than our own, and we therefore submit them without comment.

If we made any error in our statement of the presence of Col. Buford here, the decision of the Supreme Court, and the operations in connection with the change of the gauge, it was unintentional. We design no injustice to any one. Our time last week was oppressively occupied, and we gathered information on the run.

There are several gentlemen connected with the recent Legislature whom we design specially to mention on some future occasion. It will be a matter of justice to them and it is due to the State to know upon whom she has to depend for care of her interests, and to whom she will be indebted for her contemporaneous, if not future reputation.

PINCHACK is postponed until next winter. It would not do to let him pass out of sight. It was necessary to keep open one of the irritating sores, lest the people of the South should appear to be too loyal, and radical capital be wholly bankrupt. When will this damnable policy come to an end and the country be allowed, as it so anxious wishes, to settle down to peace?

The Petersburg dailies have both thanked the wisdom of the action taken by the Legislature in our affairs, which is no doubt sincere, but can they possibly know as much of them as we do, or can they possibly estimate our grievances? They do us the justice, however, to believe that our movement is *loyal*, and can by no possibility be stretched into hostility to the government at Washington.

We notice with pleasure the remarks of the Petersburg *News* on the subject of the change of gauge. That journal takes a broad, liberal and suggestive view of the subject.

And it has, moreover, the candor to make the application to Virginia of the feelings which animate the heart of every North Carolinian—the feelings of indignation that State sovereignty has been violated so flagrantly. Virginia, while exulting in the advantage accruing to a Virginia city, may feel humiliated that she has been used as tool by a corporation foreign to Virginia and really hostile to its true interest. Virginia will find that fair dealing is the best policy. North Carolina has contributed bountifully and cheerfully to her prosperity, but North Carolina is not willing to have wrested from her by force what she was not willing to concede voluntarily.

STATES RIGHTS.

No one will claim that the doctrine of States Rights is as strong as it was before the war. The North gained a victory on that point, and the South lost so much, that it has scarcely dared to lift up its voice in defense of its old theories. Nevertheless, the South was right, and the North, if it carried out the victory to its legitimate conclusion, would be all wrong. For it would admit the preponderancy of a great absorbing central power, without check or responsibility. If the South went too far, it was from excess of caution. If the North errs the other way, it is from excess of confidence. A middle ground must be found. Yet there is hardly a middle ground. Strict construction must yet come to be recognized as the safe doctrine, for unless the latitude given to the general government be restrained, it might be difficult to define the distinction between the Republic of these latter days and an irresponsible autocracy.

WHILE this section is indulged with weather altogether appropriate to the division of the seasons, the less favored North is subjected to all the rigidity of winter and some of the extremes of the hyperborean regions. The floods on the Delaware and the Susquehanna, with their vast accumulation of ice and the tremendous agency of the latter in the alteration and effacement of land marks might confirm to Agassiz, if he were alive, some of his theories on the subject of ice-masses. What is exhibited now on a comparatively small scale, is what has been done in a former era or a grander one.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Legislature adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock, after a session of one hundred days.

Much was expected from this Legislature, and much has been accomplished, and at the same time, there is no question that expectation has been disappointed. That the latter is the case, ought to be no reflection upon the body, but upon the nature of the case and the circumstances surrounding them. Certainly no body of men did assemble with a more conscientious regard for public interest, with a more sensitive appreciation of individual duty, or a more watchful eye to the general welfare, and certainly there never has been a body of men assembled in North Carolina so emphatically pure in individual traits. Able bodies there may have been, more correct ones, never.

If they have not reached the height of expectation, if they have not brought back a universal prosperity, it is because they could not accomplish impossibilities. A people oppressed with debt and loaded with taxation, naturally look to their legislature for relief, and expect almost always in vain, the application of some panacea, which will bring back the golden days of peace and prosperity, and close forever all the avenues of trouble and discontent. There never was a time less favorable to the realization of such hopes, because the affairs of this State are too much complicated with a national policy, and because some of the questions of the gravest import are to a certain extent now beyond the control of domestic legislation.

What the Legislature could do, it has done. It has passed the Usury law, which has been for years a source of prosperity, and of as much as to the wisdom of this step at the present time, we yet recognize the force of the reasons which demanded legislation on the subject, and we sincerely hope that the wisdom of others may be vindicated by the results. Our opposition was founded upon a sincere belief that the welfare of the people would be jeopardized, and not advanced by the measure. If our prognostics should fail, none would more cordially rejoice at their disappointment than we do.

Another great question has been settled so far as the Legislature could affect it. The public debt will no longer be a mooted point. If the terms of adjustment are not satisfactory, there is but one other alternative presented, and that is repudiation. The special tax bonds were not considered a part of the debt, and they never will be regarded in any proposition.

The bill in relation to the land scrip fund has been passed, and a most material impulse given towards the revival of the University. If nothing else had been done, this act would have redeemed the session. On another occasion we will refer to this subject.

The bill giving a homestead in fee simple is another measure of great consequence, only to be measured by those whose doubts and fears have been constantly put to the rack by the uncertainty of their tenure, and the fickleness of legislation.

The amnesty bill is another measure settling for all time the vexations of doubt and disquiet, which have harassed the minds of all engaged in the unfortunate affairs of 1870-71. This bill reflects honor upon the Legislature, Democrats and Republicans alike.

The bill for the relief of the Western North Carolina Railroad was passed. If this is not made to some extent useless by the recent high-handed act of the change in the gauge in the North Carolina Road, the whole West will have been relieved, and an impetus given to the completion of the great work, so long since begun, and left hanging in uncertainty.

The great work of the session was done in the passage of the bill calling a Convention of the people. This includes everything—the rem-

edy for present grievances and the guarantee for future prosperity. It ought to have been the first work of the session. It was delayed for causes too weighty to be disregarded. But it is called now in quiet determination, yet with steady purpose to maintain the loyalty of the State, while its welfare shall be attended to.

The election law, changing after this year, the general elections to a time corresponding with that of the other States, is a wise move. It gives but one day of election for the year instead of two, saving the people that much excitement and loss of time, and at the same time making the special interference of the government impossible.

A vast amount of special legislation was accomplished, far too much to refer to. Much was left undone, and among that some things to be regretted, which we will refer to in another article.

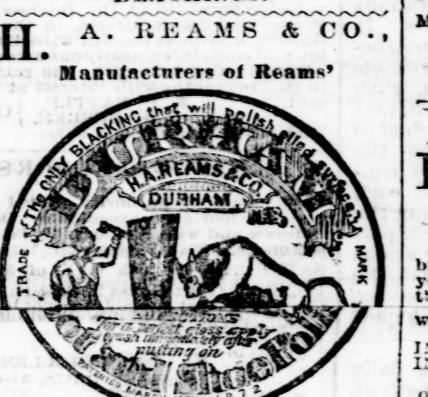
On the whole, the Legislature, while the mark for captious critics, has made a record which will bear the scrutiny of candid minds.

Thirty-nine widows were ranged in rows of chairs, the other day, in the County Clerk's office of Virginia City. Each had a burial certificate or some other proof of the death of her husband. They were of varied aspect from the sturdily built to the slender, diminutive, seventy, making probably, the most remarkable gathering of widows ever known. Their errand was to recover taxes which had been improperly collected, the law which allows them to hold a certain amount of untaxed property having been disregarded.

CONSOLIDATION TAKES FORM.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. Dr. Schenck's "Tonic Syrup" is a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought about by any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons that the use of his Tonic has been started to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged skill. Dr. Schenck's Tonic has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the use of other medicines, with which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are found in Dr. Schenck's "Tonic and Remedy Pills." By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck's Tonic will be of service in all cases of Consumption, excepting those in which it may be contraindicated.

Dr. Schenck is a professional man, physician, and practitioner, in Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

RECEIVED.—
H. A. REAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Reams.



BURHAM, N. C.
The only Blacking that will
POLISH OVER OILED SURFACE
AND
Preserve the Leather!

Warranted to Excel All Others or
Money Refunded!

The only Blacking that will polish on oil surfaces, and preserve the leather and make it pliant, requires quantity and time to produce a perfect surface, the brush to be applied immediately after the oil is applied. A perfect gloss from this will polish any leather.

I refer all persons in want of superior leather to my shop, where I will be accompanied with MONEY OR CITY ACCEPTANCE.

W. H. HUGHES, M. D.

New York, Dec. 8, 1874.

For twenty-five years I have been using Mason's Blacking. When offered my services, I invariably replied, "Mason's is the best." Without doubt I will soon have the largest sale of any Blacking.

J. HOWARD WARNER.

Wake Forest College, June 17, 1874.

We have used the "Durham Boot and Shoe Polish" and are superior to any we have ever tried. Indeed we believe that it is all that the manufacturer claims for it.

W. G. SIMMONS,
L. M. MILLIS,

W. F. WALTERS, D. C.,
W. T. BROOKS, D. D.,
Rev. G. E. COOPER,
Rev. JAMES P. FREY,
W. M. WINGATE, D. D.,
President Wake Forest College.

Durham, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

The Durham Boot and Shoe Polish is a valuable Blacking, and is superior to any son's or any French Blacking I have ever used.

S. F. TOMLINSON.

Durham, N. C., Dec. 3, 1874.

I take much pleasure in saying that I am fully satisfied with Mason's Boot and Shoe Polish. It is the best.

E. H. HARRIS.

W. H. HARRIS.

W.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS IS THE ONLY PAPER IN RALEIGH THAT TAKES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS AND IS THE ONLY ONE THAT FURNISHES THE LATEST NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

Miscellaneous.
EAST JAFFRIES, N. H., March 22.—The Granite State Hotel, stables and nine houses on the Bank block were burned. Loss, \$75,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—The tobacco monopoly has agreed to pay the tax commencing at midnight. The second Revenue officers sold stamps all day. The decision is retroactive and disturbs the trade.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The loss due to the Susquehanna flood is estimated at \$1 million.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the Senate to-day the consideration of the bill for reducing the revenue was adjourned. The resolution approving of the action of the President in regard to the Louisiana matter, was resumed, and ex-President Johnson began to speak at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.
FROM WASHINGTON.
Congressional.—The Speech of Ex-President Johnson—Confirmations—Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Scott Smith was indicted for libeling the Parliament, but he fled to that part of Europe in Washington. Telegraph correspondents give the case a respectable agent.

Commencing with to-morrow, the Republicans have determined to seat Grant, Kellogg and Louisiana out.

Postmaster General directs that the new law regarding transient news-paper agents take effect immediately instead of the first April.

SENATE.—Every seat was occupied and thousands surging through the galleries to hear Andrew Johnson. After eleven o'clock the ingress was impossible and the diplomatic gallery was well filled. The Senate floor was crowded with privileged outsiders. Johnson dressed in his usual style of elegant neatness. He has a full suit and gray hair. His voice first was low, gradually swelled until it rang through the corridors. He spoke without notes. He was loudly applauded when he said: "If Grant is elected a third term, then good-bye to the Republic." He spoke two hours and a half from the galleries and consultations from his friends on the floor. Johnson spoke at length of the traditions of the Republic.

Clay introduced a resolution denouncing Jackson for removing the deposits. It was then decided that the Senate had no right to pass upon the action of the President, unless setting aside the bill of Impeachment. It was voted to sustain the Senate in '66, when a resolution was defeated by a quorum. Gen. Thomas was instructed to strictly abstain from any interference. This dispatch was written by the Secretary of War in the presence of the President. He declared it was not his intention to give utterance to a single personal matter or to speak of public acts. He then referred to the removal of Sheridan from the command of the 5th Military District in '67. It was the consequence of the wall which came up from the people of that section. Why was it Sheridan was selected to be sent back to these people who before condemned him and his principles? In memory of Johnson, knew the determination of the people of the South. Their great object was to be restored to the Union. Referring to the action of Grant toward Louisiana, he would say to this Emperor what Cato said to the Ambassador of Caesar: "Let him disband his legions, and restore me to my country with liberty." Let him do that, and let Johnson, as humble as he was, would mount the rostrum and strive to have an indignant people forgive him for his violation of the law.

Telegraphic Parks.

A Wineland dispatch quotes Dr. Gross as saying that Carruth is better and was removed to his office without bad results.

Reports from Northern New York say the thermometer is 20 degrees below zero.

Boss Tweed was before the Court of Appeals yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus.

A Nashville dispatch of 22d says: The rain Saturday washed a portion of the track on the Nashville road and part of the bridge at Charleston on East Tennessee road, but the road is now dry and bagged and mails, and will be all right soon.

Alabama & Chattanooga, Memphis and Atlanta roads were not injured.

An Important Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Supreme Court decided the case of Blake vs. The First National Bank of the City of New York, by reversing the decision of the Circuit Courts of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and holding that the income of the First National Companies and other corporations, for the last five months of the year 1871, were subject to an internal revenue tax of 2½ per cent. This decision secures the government about three millions.

Foreign News.

MADRID, March 22.—The projected accommodation with the Carlists failed. Only eight Chiefs followed Calatrava in giving adhesion to Alfonso.

Senior Castellar has resigned his professorship of the University in consequence of the re-establishment in schools and colleges certain text books.

LONDON, March 22.—Fiji Islanders are dying from measles.

Count De Jarnac, French Ambassador here, has pneumonia dangerous.

The Wealth of the Black Hills Country.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Dept. of the Interior will send a geologist to the Black Hills country to investigate the reports of its alleged great mineral wealth. In the meantime the War Department will be asked to protect the Sioux in all their rights, and to allow no white persons to enter that country. Rapid steps are in progress towards entering negotiation with the Sioux for the extinguishment of their title.

Adjournment of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, March 22d.—The Legislature has adjourned sine die. The last act was one withdrawing license tax from hotels, and allowing them to make contracts with boarders.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE, March 22, 1875.

COTTON.

Receipts light, but transactions animated. The market closed active at 10% for low middling.

General Market.

BAGGING, Domestic 5¢ D.; yard 13½¢ 414.

FLOUR, North Carolina 75¢.

CORN MEAL, new 90¢ 95.

BACON, N. C. hog round 14.

CLEAR HB SIDES, 11½¢ 12.

BULL C. R. S. Sides, 11½¢ 12.

LEATHER, 20¢ 25.

COFFEE, Prime Rio, 24.

GOOD, 23½¢ 25.

SYPUR, S. H. 42.

MOLASSES, Cuba, 50.

EVANS, 62½¢.

EGGS, 12½¢.

PEAS, 11½¢ 12.

BUGAR, A. 11½¢ 12.

EXTRA C. H. 11½¢ 12.

LEATHER, Sole 27½¢.

HIDES, green, 7½¢.

TALLOW, 40¢.

POTATOES, sweet, 70¢ 75.

OATS, shelled, 90¢ 100.

POODERS, 100 lb. good, 75¢ 80.

CHICKENS, grown, 25¢ 30.

EGLANTINE, N. C. 30.

BEESWAX, 25¢ 30.

RAGS, 2½¢.

BEEF, 100 lb. 68¢

HEAVY COOPER, per pound, 18¢.

BRASS, per pound, 10¢.

PEWTER, per pound, 3½¢.

OLD IRON, per 100 pounds, 30¢.

SHEEP SKINS, per pound, 30¢.

WOOL, washed, 20¢.

unwashed, 20¢.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 22nd.—Cotton steady; sales 2,300 at 16½¢ 17.

Net receipts 780 bales; gross receipts

Gold ready at 16½¢ 18.

Governments closed quiet; sales 31,500 bales as follows: March 16-17, 16½¢ 17; July 17-23, 16½¢ 17; August 17-23, 16½¢ 17; September 17-23, 16½¢ 17; October 10-13, 16½¢ 17; November 14-17, 16½¢ 17; December 12-15, 16½¢ 17.

Future cotton quiet and dropping, com-

moderate extra 5¢ 6½¢.

Woolen goods 16½¢ 17.

Leather quiet and dropping, com-

moderate extra 25¢ 30¢.

Flannel quiet and dropping, com-

moderate extra 15¢ 20¢.

Iron and steel.

Brass 16½¢ 17.

Brass 16½¢ 17.</